

Transportation Possibilities
to Urbana-Champaign
ALL TIMES CENTRAL STANDARD

From Chicago to Urbana:

Illinois Central - Leaves: 8:00 am 8:25 am 5:00 pm* 5:20 pm 7:05 pm 10:10 pm
Arrive: 9:45 am 12:05 pm 6:45 pm 8:10 pm 9:30 pm 12:35 am

*All Pullman

From St. Louis to Urbana:

Pennsylvania-Illinois Central - Leaves: 1:00 pm 6:30 pm
Arrives: 4:50 pm 9:52 pm
Wabash - - - - - Leaves: 9:15 am 6:15 pm
Arrives: 1:10 pm 10:41 pm

From Indianapolis to Urbana:

Big Four - Leaves: 11:50 am (except Sunday) 12:15 (midnight)
Arrives: 2:58 pm (except Sunday) 3:35 am
Bus - Leaves: 4:00 am 7:35 am 10:45 am 2:15 pm 6:15 pm 10:00 pm
Arrives: 7:50 am 11:00 am 2:50 pm 6:20 pm 10:20 pm 2:00 am

From Bloomington to Urbana:

Big Four - Leaves: 8:33 am (except Sunday) 9:45 pm
Arrives: 9:54 pm (except Sunday) 11:32 pm
Bus - Leaves: 6:15 am 10:15 am 2:20 pm 5:25 pm 9:50 pm
Arrives: 7:45 am 11:45 am 3:50 pm 6:55 pm 11:20 pm

SOME ITEMS OF BUSINESS FOR URBANA MEETING

1. Where do educational stations stand on television and why?
2. What steps do we need to take to make N-A-E-B an organization?
3. Where do we stand on the clear channel case?
4. What about the FCC action in denying STA's?
5. Problems of financing educational station?
6. Applications and legal problems for the normal educational outlet.
7. How can school stations serve adult audiences?
8. Plans and problems of an educational station network.
9. What are adequate standards for an educational station?

ADD YOUR OWN

755.
Dick Hull
Station NO I
Ames, Iowa

Proford
Day letter

W. C. B.

Please air mail ~~definitely~~ ^{definitely} program
scheduled ~~with~~ speakers and sessions.
Need for local invitation, publicity,
printing program. (35) advance
registrations.

Joe Wright.

10/13/48
10³⁰ am

500

~~36¹¹ 122 min~~

~~50 sec. = $\frac{5}{6} \times 36 = 30$ ft.
24 not out of line~~

W. B.
758-

Mitchell - let him - reports

34 reservation for Sunday

1 for Monday.
35-

These, plus Willies & other
gent. such as Everett,
L. Brant, maybe G. S. (&
who else?) should make
safe estimate of 50 for dinner.
But don't guarantee a number.
J

2/100
14-

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTERS

Meetings in
Faculty Lounge
Illinois Union Bldg.

University of Illinois
Station WILL

Hotel Headquarters
Urbana-Lincoln Hotel
Urbana, Illinois

(TENTATIVE AGENDA)

Sunday-----October 10

(ANNUAL MEETING)

2:00 - 5:00 Conferences, committees, and board of directors meetings.
Senior N-A-E-B members available for questioning and consultation by prospective educational station operators.
Associated Transcription Library and General Electric Co. will have representatives on hand.

7:30 - 9:00 "FM--It's Past, Present, and Future" - Major Armstrong, inventor of Frequency Modulation.

Monday-----October 11

9:00 - 10:00 Business meeting--secretary's report, treasurer's report, reports by regional directors, president's report.

10:00 - 10:30 "Low-Power FM Opportunities and Costs" - Dr. Franklin Dunham, U.S. Office of Education and Dr. Kenneth Bartlett, Syracuse University.

10:30 - 11:00 "The Wisconsin-FM Network--It's Promise for the Future" - Harold McCarty, Director WHA and Wisconsin FM Network.

11:00 - 11:30 "The Educational AM Station--Area Coverage and Operation Problems" - Jim Miles, Director WBAA, Purdue University

11:30 - 12:00 "The Illinois Institute for Communications Research" - Dr. Wilbur Schramm, Institute Director, University of Illinois.

12:00 - 1:30 LUNCHEON

2:00 - 2:30 "The Board of Education Station--Problems and Opportunities" - Dr. Keith Tyler, Director Ohio Institute for Education by Radio."

2:30 - 3:00 "What is the UAPRE?(University Association for Professional Radio Education) - Dr. Russell Porter, Director of Radio, Denver University.

3:00 - 3:30 "What is the Meaning of a Land-Grant College Radio Outlet?" - R. C. Bentley, market newsroom director, Station WOI, Iowa State College.

3:30 - 4:00 "Television for Rural America" - Dana Reynolds and Ken Gopen, United States Department of Agriculture.

6:30 - 8:30 ANNUAL BANQUET

Tuesday-----October 12

9:00 - 10:00 Business meeting--election of officers--resolutions--director's recommendations--plans for action--legal questions and problems.

10:00 - 11:00 "N-A-E-B Showcase from East to West"- WNYC(NewYork), WKAR(Michigan), KUOM(Minnesota) KOAC(Oregon) KUSC(California)

11:00 - 11:45 "What Are Radio's Responsibilities?"- R.S.Lambert, Educational Director, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

11:45 - 12:00 New President's message.

12:00 noon Meeting adjourns.

The closing days of the 1948 college semester brings special programs to KCVN listeners.

Although KCVN broadcasts only during the 6 to 10 period each evening, KCVN microphones will be in the Auditorium to bring the Baccalaureate Service with Chancellor Tully C. Knoles Sunday morning June 13th at 10:30 AM.

Sunday evening, June 13th, the Commencement exercises from Baxter Stadium will be broadcast at 7:00 PM. Highlight of the evening will be the address by Dr. Frank Thomas, President of Fresno State College.

With the Methodist Conference convening at the College of the Pacific special programs will be presented Friday and Saturday nights June 18 and 19th at 7:30 and Sunday morning, June 20th, at 10:30 AM.

Cornell's Radio-Press Experiment Extolled

By Jerry Walker

ITHACA, N. Y.—Mighty, oak-like Cornell University, its devotion to democracy rooted deeply in historic soil, has flung sinewy educational arms around mitesize WHCU for an unique experiment in radio-newspaper brotherhood.

"Here is proof that competition between newspapers and radio need not be so," said Dr. Edmund Ezra Day, Cornell's business-man president, giving full endorsement to the program of the college-owned thousand-watter which has won national attention.

Praise from Ernst

A year ago, in these columns, Report No. 1 on WHCU related how the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism had conferred a Peabody Award on "Radio Edition of the Weekly Press." This column, Report No. 2, will describe the foundation on which four eminent exponents of a free press based their belief that the Cornell experiment will advance journalism in the United States.

No less a critic of the giants of mass communications than Morris L. Ernst stood up and said: "This is a new approach to the problem of sustaining the small press."

The occasion was the second annual Cornell Press-Radio Dinner and the first annual awarding of cash prizes (\$1,700 total) to six rural papers in New York and Pennsylvania for outstanding editorial leadership or for promotion of local community progress.

Ernst had helped to select the winners. At his Nantucket Island refuge from New York City—"where the latter place they know from nothing"—he went over editorials, columns and news stories printed in 47 weeklies. His associates in judging were Edward R. Murrow, noted Columbia Broadcasting System newscaster; and Eugene Meyer, of the *Washington* (D. C.) *Post*.

Leadership Award

From the mass of grass roots journalism they chose the editorials of the *Corning* (N. Y.) *News* for the leadership award. "We found more sting and cut and slash in the writings of the rural editors than you find daily in the metropolitan press," said Murrow, disclosing how he had pitchforked one local editor, Don C. Perry, to national fame by "lifting" one of his columns about used cars for a network broadcast.

Charles J. Chatfield accepted the award for the *Corning News*, once a give-away shopping paper, but now a once-a-week paid-circulation rival to *Corning's* only daily. The "editorial leadership" for which Chatfield garnered a \$500 prize

from WHCU resulted in victory for "the people's choice" for mayor over the "hand-picked candidate" who had the backing of the daily.

Chatfield confessed to this writer he had been a journalist only since returning from the war and settling down to a job he always wanted to do. His publisher-boss is Maurice Miller, who started the *Corning News* as an advertising gimmick to help his weekly *Addison Advertiser*. During the political fight, *Corning's* doorsteps were blanketed with free copies of the *News*. Chatfield's one assistant writes a column but devotes most of his time to circulation.

Prize for Horace Greeley Howard

The "community progress" prize winner, the *Newark Courier-Gazette*, is unique among the press which co-operates with WHCU in presenting the 20-minute show in which the local crusades, news and opinions are digested and reported to a wide audience. The *Courier-Gazette*, published by Horace Greeley Howard, has a staff which includes three full-time men on the editorial side, under D. R. Bird, two fulltime community correspondents and several stringers. It competes with Rochester dailies in the Newark area.

Others to win the nod of the three noted judges were: *Canadaigua's Ontario County Times-Journal*, *Newark Valley's Tioga County Herald*, *Dundee Observer*, *Moravia Republican-Register*, and *Tunkhannock, Pa.'s Wyoming Countian*.

The awards now become an added inducement to others among the 68 weeklies published in WHCU's territory to participate in the show which was conceived by Michael R. Hanna, the station's manager, and executed with the guidance of Prof. Bristow Adams, Cornell's venerable tutor of journalistic subjects who believes journalism can best be bred and taught in practical experience.

Sponsorship Turned Down

"Radio Edition of the Weekly Press" has attracted some lucrative sponsorship offers for the show which costs about \$12,000 a year, but Hanna keeps saying "no"—even though one price was reported to be \$25,000. WHCU, only a dawn-to-dusk operation right now, competing against the Gannet-owned *Ithaca Journal* for advertising revenue, manages to stay in the black, with 40 employes on the payroll.

The public service value of the program was extolled by Alexander F. (Casey) Jones, assistant to the publisher of the *Washington Post*, substituting for Mr. Meyer at the awards dinner. Jones mentioned the *Post's*

Stolen: Election Returns Party

NASHVILLE, Ark. — When the *Nashville News*, a 70-year-old weekly, conducted the Democratic Primary election returns at the front door of the News plant, Roy Hollingsworth, editor and publisher of the seven-months-old *Progress*, made a picture of the audience from the top of a nearby grocery store, flew it to an engraving plant and "scooped" the *News* with the shot of their own crowd. Then he played up the air-transportation angle as the first such service in the history of Southwest Arkansas journalism.

In an attempt to get revenge, the editor of the *News* sought to have the agile camera man arrested for horning in on the "exclusive" stunt, and failed.

and Mr. Meyer's public service performance and said the non-commercial aspect of WHCU's effort was to be praised.

Within the year, the idea has been copied by 20 other stations around the country and in WHCU's own area. Professor Adams noted, editorials or editor's columns have been added in 10 papers. He hailed the show for giving a new vitality to the local press.

56-Hour Preparation

Sam Woodside and Lou Frankel, both bolstered by the experience of Big City newspapering, received a big share of the plaudits for their conduct of the program. To them falls the main part of the 56-hour job of examining the weeklies, boiling, condensing and writing the script. With eyes for "good copy", they watch the column which Ray Rockefeller writes, because frequently it digs back into the family folklore of his most famous ancestor, John D., the gasoline king.

Ernst's sharp barb that the "minds of the people are being boilerplated" as a result of the monopolistic trend drew a retort from Professor Adams that the one remaining paper in many communities is doing a real good job.

Some of the editors, who flicked grains of hayseed onto subway-musty suits at the reception, accepted Ernst's challenge: "Democracy must start in the village."

"We're deeper than the grass roots; we're real freedom of the press," declared D. Lee Stoddard of the *Elkland* (Pa.) *Herald*. "We print what we think, even though it means setting the type ourselves—because our lady compositor objects to strong language—on our 1893 Linotype."

Gallup on Radio Staff

Dr. George Gallup will join the staff of nearly 200 persons who will cover the 1948 Presidential elections for the American Broadcasting Co. Gallup will analyze the early election returns and on their basis will project the trend of the voting on Nov. 2.

N. J. Station Is Held Liable For Airing Libel

TRENTON, N. J.—The Court of Errors and Appeals has reinstated the Trent Broadcasting Co. as respondent in a libel suit by Lloyd Kelly, Trenton's deputy director of the Department of Public Safety.

Kelly's suit is against Arthur D. Hoffman, former editor of the *Trentonian*; the Trentonian Publishing Co. and the Trent Broadcasting Co., operators of WTTM. The Mercer County Circuit Court had eliminated the broadcasting company from the action.

Kelly sued on the basis of an Oct. 17, 1946, broadcast by Hoffman, then editor and commentator of the *Trentonian*.

The Errors Court in a majority opinion held a radio station may be sued when it fails through negligence to prevent the broadcasting of defamatory material. The decision was given in a majority opinion by Justice Burling. An even stronger opinion on the responsibility of radio stations to safeguard against libel was written by Justice Wachenfeld.

"According to the majority holding, radio broadcasting stations are similar to disseminators or news vendors and therefore liable only for negligence," said Justice Wachenfeld. "I cannot agree with that view and believe liability shall be absolute regardless of fault."

His ruling continued:

"Stringent as it may be, this rule is justified by the almost limitless publication which radio broadcasting achieves. In a fleeting minute a defamatory matter is spread to the general public without effective means of retraction.

"Thus radio broadcasting compares to libel in its widespread publication, obtained in the latter case through written communications. . . .

"Free and unimpeded broadcasting is desirable but adequate responsibility should be fully provided for. A broadcasting company cannot allow the passing parade of known and unknown voices to utilize its facilities and then seek immunity because it acted in good faith and exercised reasonable care. The fact that there is a Federal regulation of broadcasting does not afford any grounds for relaxing liability but points to the public interest inherent in such activity.

(A recent decree of the Federal Communications Commission, exempting broadcasters from liability, is the subject of considerable controversy and is under review by a Congressional committee.)

"I am to reverse the conclusions reached below (in the county court) upon the ground of public policy. The defamation when permitted by radio cannot effectively be eradicated by retraction or any other procedure. The utterance once made, the damage ensues. . . ."

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTERS

Urbana, Illinois. October 12, 1948

Report of the Resolutions Committee

Resolved

That the members of the NAEB assembled for the annual meeting wish to express their sincere appreciation to Mrs. Frank Schooley, to the staff of WILL, and to the faculty and administration of the University of Illinois for their generous hospitality.

Resolved

That the NAEB commend its president, Dick Hull, and treasurer, W. I. Griffith, for the extensive and efficient manner in which they have served the members.

Resolved

That the NAEB express its appreciation to Cohn and Marks, attorneys, for their generous and efficient service to the NAEB in the Clear Channel hearings.

Resolved

That the president be requested to appoint committees of the membership to coordinate and develop various services to benefit the membership, viz (1) to establish a central office for the distribution of information requested in surveys; (2) to investigate and report upon the feasibility of regional transcription and beamed FM networks and to submit plans for the same; (3) to establish a clearing house for the exchange of equipment and to keep members informed concerning offers of swaps and surplus, equipment, expected shortages of supplies, and the availability or need of personnel.

Respectfully submitted,

Committee on Resolutions

Educational Agencies Actually Using or Now Constructing an FM Station (November, 1948)

REF #44

College or University or Municipality

1. Iowa State College	WOI-FM	Ames, Iowa
2. University of Iowa	KSUI-FM	Iowa City, Iowa
3. University of Southern California	KUSC-FM	Los Angeles, California
4. College of the Pacific	KCVN-FM	Stockton, California
5. University of Wisconsin	WHA-FM	Madison, Wisconsin
6. " " "	WHAD-FM	Delafield, Wisconsin
7. " " "	.....	Calumet County, Wisconsin
8. Michigan State College	WKAR-FM	East Lansing, Michigan
9. University of Michigan	WUOM-FM	Ann Arbor, Michigan
10. Louisiana State University	WLSU-FM	Baton Rouge, Louisiana
11. University of Oklahoma	WNAD-FM	Norman, Oklahoma
12. University of Tulsa	KWGS-FM	Tulsa, Oklahoma
13. Syracuse University	WAER-FM	Syracuse, New York
14. Fordham University	WFUV-FM	New York, N. Y.
15. Cornell University	WHCU-FM	Ithaca, N. Y.
16. St. Olaf College	WCAL-FM	Northfield, Minnesota
17. University of Alabama	WUOA-FM	University, Alabama
18. University of Kentucky	WBKY-FM	Lexington, Kentucky
19. City of New York	WNYC-FM	New York City
20. University of Illinois	WIUC-FM	Urbana, Illinois

City Boards of Education

21. Detroit Board of Education	WDTR-FM	Detroit, Michigan
22. Cleveland Board of Education	WBOE-FM	Cleveland, Ohio
23. Toledo Board of Education	WOTS-FM	Toledo, Ohio
24. San Diego Board of Education	KSDS-FM	San Diego, California
25. San Francisco Board of Education	KALW-FM	San Francisco, California
26. Atlanta Board of Education	WAHE-FM	Atlanta, Georgia
27. Newark Board of Education	WBCO-FM	Newark, N. J.
28. School District #4, Eugene	KRUM-FM	Eugene, Oregon
29. Chicago Board of Education	WBEZ-FM	Chicago, Illinois

Educational Agencies Possessing Construction Permits and Planning Construction Soon*

College or University

30. Ohio State University	WOSU-FM	Columbus, Ohio
31. Indiana University	WFIU-FM	Bloomington, Indiana
32. University of California	.....	Berkeley, California
33. University of Washington	.....	Seattle, Washington
34. University of Texas	.....	Austin, Texas
35. University of Houston	KUHF-FM	Houston, Texas
36. University of Minnesota	KUOM-FM	Minneapolis, Minnesota
37. John Brown University	KUQA-FM	Sileam Springs, Arkansas
38. University of Chicago	WCTF-FM	Chicago, Illinois
39. Oklahoma A. & M. College	KOKU-FM	Stillwater, Oklahoma

City Boards of Education

40. St. Louis Board of Education	KSLH-FM	St. Louis, Missouri
41. Technical High School (Miami)	WTSH-FM	Miami, Florida
42. Veteran's Trade School	.....	Troy, New York

*This data comes both from the U. S. Office of Education and National Association of Educational Broadcasters, and does not include those who merely have signified an interest or plan "to get into FM sometime."

A LIST OF ITEMS FROM A WAR ASSETS TRANSMITTER - MI 7330 RCA

1948?

These items may be ones you are looking for - Check with us immediately or after consultation with your engineering staff. We will conclude that anyone interested has written in about equipment by October 21st.

WAR ASSET RADIO EQUIPMENT

3 - REACTOR TRANSFORMER
7.5 AMPS D.C. Cont 55 C. RISE
INDUCTANCE 24 HENRYS DESIGNED FOR
OPERATION IN A 10,000 VOLT D.C.
CIRCUIT, WITH SUPERPOSED EXCITATION
OF 707 - 7070 V. At 30 - 10,000
CYCLES

3 - MODULATION TRANSFORMER 37.5 KVA
VOLTAGE RATING 5400//5400 - 7070
CYCLES
30 - 10000
SINGLE PHASE
CONTINUOUS 40 C. RISE

Sidney Stone

Bowling Green State University

(Ohio)

WAR ASSETS RADIO EQUIPMENT

2	TERMINAL BLOCK	8	ALARM CONTACT
2	THERMOMETERS (FOR WATER TEMP.)	2	CAPACITOR TUNING POWER SUPPLY
4	CONTACT BOARD	2	COIL TRIP
8	SHUNT, FLEX.	8	CONTACT H.V. - (N.O.)
16	CONTACT HOLDER	6	COIL, LATCH
2	RELAY	8	CONTACT, H.V. (N.L.)
8	SHUNT SUPPORT	1	RESISTOR, DOUBLER
1	3rd P.A. GRID RESISTOR	2	RESISTOR, 2nd PA.
1	FILTER, MU-FLO, 6000 CY DC.	2	FILTER CAPACITOR, PYRANOL
1	FILTER	1	TUBE SOCKET, 872-A (4 Prong)
3	KEYER EQUIPT, FOR MI-7330 or MI-7330 A	1	A.C. CONTACTOR, 10A 60 CYCLE 220 VOLTS
1	CONTACTOR, 22.5 A 60 CYCLE 220 VOLT 25A OPEN	1	RESISTOR BRACKETS AND CONNECT- ION
1	SOLENOID - 220 VOLT 60 CYCLE	55	TERMINAL TUBULAR 50A
1	COIL BRACKET	49	FLOOR EXPANSION BOLTS 1/2" DIA.
1	MASTER OCILLATOR, COMPLETE WITH COUPLING UNITS	1	ANTENNA SWITCH BOX
2	1st. P.A. GRID RESISTOR	10	INSULATORS STAND OFF
20	SPREADING BARS	5	FILTER PANEL, TYPE "A"
5	RELAY 230 VOLTS 50/60 CYCLE	5	FILTER PANEL, TYPE "B"
2	TERMINAL BOARD COVERS	6	EJ-1 FUSE, 2500 VOLT 2/2N AMP. 60 CYCLE
150	ft. UDD, ELECTRO TINNED TUBING	1	GEARED TIME INTERLOCK
1	SOLENOID 7E - 33S	1	SET OF MAIN CONTACTS (6)
6	RESISTOR TYPE A - 5000 W.	1	SOLENOID 4E - 4S
3	COIL, SOLENOID 4 E - 3S	1	RESISTOR 1 MA - 8 KV 8 MEGW.
1	SET OF SPARE CONTACTS (8)	3	RESISTOR 10,000
3	SHUNT RESISTOR RELAY	3	COILS, SOLENOID
1	TRANSFORMER (FILAMENT) 210 50/60 CYCLE volts	1	RELAY 1.5 KV D.C. OVERLOAD
2	RESISTOR O.L. RELAY SHUNT-40 W.	1	RELAY MAIN A.C. OVERLOAD
2	RESISTOR O.L. RELAY SHUNT -100W	1	RELAY 1.5 KV A.C. OVERLOAD
1	RELAY P.A. #1 D.C. OVERLOAD	1	CAPACITOR, 3rd. P.A. PLATE BYPASS
1	RELAY 10, KV TOTAL D.C. OVER- LOAD	1	CAPACITOR, FINAL AMP, FIL. BY- PASS
1	TRANSFORMER, OCS & BUFFER FIL.	2	CAPACITOR, "ND. P.A. GRID COUP- LING
1	TRANSFORMER, 1st. PA. FIL.	1	TRANSFORMER, TUNING, POWER SUPPLY
4	CAPACITOR, FINAL AMP. COUPLING	4	RESISTOR, 3R - 92
1	SWITCH P.A. (FIL.)	4	RESISTOR, 2nd AUDIO PLATE
1	TRANSFORMERS 1st & 2nd AUDIO FIL.	1	COIL, FINAL PLATE CHOKE

2	CAPACITOR, BLOCKING	4	CAPACITOR, PYRANIC 1500 VOLT D.C.
1	TRANSFORMER, DYNATRON FIL.	1	CAPACITOR, FINAL AMP. PLATE BYPASS
1	CAPACITOR, PYRANIC 600 VOLT D.C.	1	REACTOR, BIAS FILTER
1	CAPACITOR, FILTER	1	TRANSFORMER, BIAS FILTER
1	RESISTOR, 2nd AUDIO CATHODE	5	RESISTOR, PLATE UNIT DIVIDER
1	REACTOR, AUDIO PEACING	4	CAPACITOR, 1st P.A. GRID BYPASS
1	VOLTAGE FEED BACK DIVIDER	1	FARADON FILTER 40 M.F.D. - 20,000 MAX DC. MAX PEAK 28,000 - 20,15,8 AMPS at 20,000, 10,000, 3,000 KC.
1	FILTER, FARDON - 100 M.F.D. 15,000 MAX OC. - MAX E.F. AMPS 20 MAX Peak 21,000 MAX KVA 75	2	FARADON FILTER 40 M.F.D. MAX PEAK 28,000, MAX KVA 60 20,000 MAX DC.
1	TUBE SOCKET 50 KW.	10	INSULATOR SPREADER
10	INSULATOR (STAND OFF)	1	WATER FLOW SWITCH
129	BOWL INSULATORS	1	RESISTOR, 2nd PA SUPPRESSOR
1	WATER COIL	1	RESISTOR, 1st P.A. CATHODE
2	DOUBLE SCREEN RESISTORS	1	REACTOR TRANSFORMER 2 HEN. - 2 AMPS 5 K.V. 10 AMPS D.C. RES.
1	TRANSFORMER 50/60 CYC. KVA 3.5 230 VOLTS PRI. 3510/1785 SEC.	19	TRANSFORMERS FILAMENT, CYC. 60, PRI. 220, SEC. 45,000 VA. 150 1 PH.
2	TRANSFORMER PLATE SUPPLY-3 P.H. TYPE O.F. RMS 4 KV, PRI. 230 Volts, SEC. 775 Per Leg.	11	PLATE RELAYS, CYC. 50/60 Volts 230
10	FILTER UNIT, COIL VOLTS 220, CYC. 35 AMPS., 15,000 Volts	18	ANTENNA SWITCHING GEAR
2	TRANSFORMER, CATHODE FOLLOWER	11	REACTOR TRANSFORMER-.1 HEN. 10 AMPS. 230 Volts, 1 KW.
5	TRANSFORMER, 25/60 Cyc. PRI. 190/205/220 SEC. 110/220 KVA.2	2	RESISTOR, BIAS DIVIDER
1	PLATE TRANSFORMER, 50/60 Cyc. Pri. 220/210/230. SEC. 1520/760 KVA. 35	1	RESISTOR, PLATE VOLTAGE DIVIDER
2	RESISTOR, NON INDUCTIVE 3 R-40	1	CAPACITOR, MO. PLATE TUNING
1	PLATE CHOKE COIL, 1st P.A.	1	RESISTOR PLATE SERIES PLATE CHOKE COIL 2nd P.A.
1	SOCKET 1V. - 7	1	FLOW METER DOME ASS.
2	CAPACITOR 3rd P.A. PLATE	2	MOTOR TUNING
2	RESISTOR - PHASING	2	POTENTIOMETER TUNING INDICATOR
2	RESISTOR - DYNATRON SERIES	2	CAPACITOR, PLATE BYPASS
5	CAPACITOR, METER BYPASS	1	SET OF MAIN CONTACTS
15	CAPACITOR, M.O. FIL. BYPASS	1	RELAY, RECLOSE 1.5 KV
1	RECTIFIER	1	RELAY, COOLING TRIP.
1	NOTCHING RELAY	1	RELAY, RESET 5 KV.
1	RELAY, AUX.	5	CAPACITOR FILTER 3C-30

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 RELAY, INTERLOCK | 1 TRANSFORMER 2nd PA. FIL. |
| 1 BIAS RELAY ADJ. RESISTOR | 2 RESISTOR BIAS DIVIDER |
| 1 RESISTOR ALARM SERIES | 1 DONE ASSM. |
| 1 TRANSFORMER INPUT | 2 3rd P.A. PLATE PROTECTIVE
1R-36 |
| 2 CAPACITOR FILTER 3C - 24 | 2 3rd P.A. CATHODE 1R-34 |
| 1 RESISTOR PLATE VOLTAGE DEVIDER | 3 RESISTOR, BLEEDER |

RESISTORS

TYPE	RES.	AMT.	
HO	10,000	97	
HO	4,000	7	
HO	400	19	
HO-8-B	63	30	
HE	8.8	11	
HE	2,500	6	4 FINAL, AMP GRID
HE	400	23	
HZ	3,150	12	
GT	1,250	8	

- 1 2nd, PLATE P.A. PROTECTIVE
1 R-4B

- 1 FINAL PLATE CHOKE COIL

Submitted by

We wish the following items in exchange;

1 - 250 Watt, 500 Watt, 1000 Watt or 5000 Watt A.M. Broadcast
Transmitter.

1 - Tuning Unit

1 - Monitor Amplifier

1 - Limiting Amplifier

1 - Modulation Monitor

1 - Frequency Monitor

1 - Speech Input Console Comp. with Tubes, Power Supply and
Speaker Relays.

2 - Turntables, Type RCA 70-C2 or Presto, or Equivalent.



Producing a program in Sewanhaka High School studios, FM Station WSHS, Floral Park, N. Y.

NEW LOOK FOR FM IN EDUCATION

Low Cost Transmitter Brings Broadcasting Within Budget of Small School System

FAR beyond the dreams of those who have pioneered education by radio comes the new opportunity to own and operate a radio station, with professional administration and student and teacher participation.

It has been estimated that there is room for 800 high powered radio stations on the FM (88-92 megacycle) band which has been set aside for education by the Federal Communications Commission. Licenses for such stations have been granted, even in the relatively short time since they became available, to more than 40 educational institutions. About half of the frequencies allotted for educational FM broadcasting have been to public school systems which wish to operate high powered FM stations, and the other half to colleges and universities.

The background of experience necessary to operate such stations successfully includes several years (in

FRANKLIN DUNHAM

Chief, Educational Uses of Radio
U. S. Office of Education

some instances, many years) of radio broadcasting experience using commercial station outlets, plus some years of experience, particularly on the part of universities and colleges, in operating their own standard AM stations.

All the AM educational stations have been operating for a considerable number of years and are organized in a strong cooperative association, The National Association of Educational Broadcasters. This group has 35 member stations and 20 associates which as yet do not operate their own stations but use regular commercial broadcasting facilities.

Pioneer broadcasters, such as WHA, the University of Wisconsin; WILL, University of Illinois; WSUI, University of Iowa; KWSC, State College

of Washington, and KOAC, Oregon State College, are included in the association. Invariably these stations conduct state schools of the air, in co-operation with state departments of education. Other state schools of the air operate over commercial stations which generally give their time for such public service broadcasting.

The new FM stations in the high powered group are now operating in the public school systems of San Francisco, Cleveland, Chicago, Newark and New York City. They are also operating at the University of Illinois, Louisiana State University, University of Southern California, the University of Kentucky, the University of Iowa, Fordham University, College of the Pacific and the Sewanhaka High School, Floral Park, N. Y.

In the course of construction are FM stations in the public school systems of Detroit, El Paso, Sacramento,

55 all wrong

Santa Monica, Miami, St. Louis, Buffalo, Toledo, San Bernardino and Eugene, Ore. This list is amplified by the following colleges and universities now erecting their own stations to which call letters have already been assigned: University of Alabama, University of Michigan, Indiana University, Iowa State College of Ames, Michigan State College, Seton Hall College at Newark, N. J., Columbia University, University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, University of Tulsa, Penn State College, State Teachers College, West Chester, Pa., and the University of Houston. Call letters have also been assigned to two additional stations of the University of Wisconsin, strategically located to cover the wide population area of that state.

STATIONS HAVE LONG RANGE

FM stations broadcast on wave lengths which make it possible to reach beyond the horizon line, normally, to within a radius of from 50 to 75 miles. However, tests now show, at the University of Iowa for instance, an area coverage having a 300 mile radius from the transmitting point. These high powered stations range in cost from \$15,000 to \$30,000; studio equipment frequently adds from \$10,000 to \$15,000 to this cost, and if new buildings are required for extensive operation the cost of such buildings must be added.

Now, however, a new look has been given the whole FM in education picture. At Syracuse University in April 1947, a new type 2½ watt (low powered) transmitter was installed in studios in the main library building.

Dean Kenneth Bartlett of the Division of General Education, himself an experienced radio educator, has covertly watched the experiment which has given a new outlook to the whole course of school radio development.

The university has reported on the experiment. I myself have recently completed a survey of the situation and can vouch for its tremendous potentials for radio education. The signal is clearly heard within a radius of 3 miles from the transmitter on all FM receivers. It is heard in many places at a distance of 6 miles. In other words, a transmitter of this type can cover the average school system in cities of from 5000 to 50,000 in the United States.

By adding an additional power unit, the low powered 2½ watt transmitter can be stepped up to 250 watts or more, with the aid of separate power stages, to cover areas with a 50 or 75 mile radius, plus whatever gratuitous coverage it may have for as much as 300 miles. These additional distances are often the result of a flat terrain or other special condition which makes the location favorable.

COST NOT HIGH

The cost for the low powered transmitter is less than \$2000, that of the additional power unit for 250 watt operation less than \$3000. And the picture changes so as to make it possible to budget such costs in a single year's appropriation.

Syracuse University operates now on a wave length of 88.1 megacycles under a special permit of the F.C.C. Its call letters are WAER. Its great advantage is that by utilizing low power it

does not interfere with any FM station which might even operate on its same frequency at a remote point, so that instead of 800 frequencies available for education mentioned at the beginning of this article, an estimate of the availability of even 10,000 such stations would not seem improbable.

More than 5000 teachers were in training for radio utilization, writing and production work this year at summer institutes, radio courses and workshops in our country. Teachers' colleges are fast introducing such courses and teachers in the classroom no longer are unfamiliar with radio utilization.

Recording and script services are becoming increasingly available. One excellent source is the U. S. Office of Education Radio Section. Successful programming is now an accomplished fact. FM radio receivers are readily available in portable form at prices ranging from \$35 to \$75. Tuners to attach to AM sets are available at from \$20 to \$30. Nothing stands in the way today of utilizing radio for education in the home and in the classroom. The bugbear of high cost of equipment and operation has been, to a great degree, removed.

WHAT'S AHEAD?

Would I be too optimistic if I predict that 1000 school radio stations will be in operation within the next five years? I have said constantly that a school without a radio receiver is an educational tragedy. Might I not be able to say five years hence that a school without its own broadcasting system is, to put it mildly, out of step with progress?

PRINTED IN U.S.A.

UNIVERSITY



OF KENTUCKY

LEXINGTON

DEPARTMENT OF RADIO ARTS

November 2, 1948

Dear FM Listener:

Each month for several months now you've been getting a bulletin like the enclosed, telling you about the programs over WBKY, the FM station of the University of Kentucky. We'd like to tell you a little more about some of these programs:

FM means Fine Music:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| <u>Music You Want</u> | - Classical Music at 2 o'clock - for a half hour - Victor |
| <u>Opera House</u> | - Mr. Goldstone of the English Department shares his exceptional opera collection |
| <u>On Stage Music</u> | - Recordings from stage shows you like to recall |

FM means Fun Music:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| <u>The Brown Beat</u> | - Doug Brown plays the favorites of local down-beat boys |
| <u>Spotlight Star</u> | - Focuses on a popular entertainer |
| <u>Disc Fun</u> | - Harvey Johnston stretches a point to tell a musical story |

FM Features Many Others:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| <u>Dick Picman</u> | - Not hill-billy but ballads older than you are |
| <u>Evelyn and Denny</u> | - or Bennett and Maggard, two talented UK youngsters |
| <u>Two Toms</u> | - Tom Clark and Tom Carlisle combine their humorous talents |
| <u>Clem Cockrell</u> | - Reads his own poetry from a well-filled notebook |
| <u>Airplane Theatre</u> | - UK written; UK acted; UK directed |

Please note that we're on the air three full hours now - from 7:00 to 10:00 p.m. with the Mutual Broadcasting System (courtesy of Station WVLK) from 9:30 to 10:00.

If you like what we're sending, let us know.
If you DON'T like what we're sending,
PLEASE let us know.

Your friends at WBKY,
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY.

*Hull - This might interest you
Luis*

21013



RADIO COMPANY
Manufacturing Engineers

SINCE 1922

QUINCY, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

Amos M. Miller
File Low-Power
FM

1948?

YOUR NEARBY COLLEGE CAN AID FM

As we all recognize, any lack of popularity of FM is principally caused by the lack of FM receivers, or in short --- less audience. One way to see to it that more receivers come into your territory is by recommending to your nearby college that they take advantage of recent FCC regulations, allowing them to install a 10-watt FM transmitter and generally waiving all standards as set up for commercial FM. For example, the antenna may be of any height or conventional design. Gates has one that sells for \$35.00. As another example, the transmitter may be operated at indiscriminate hours and there is no need for a frequency-modulation monitor --- in short, the complete transmitting plant for colleges consists of a transmitter such as the Gates BF-E-10, described on the attached bulletin; transmission line; and the antenna.

A top Gates feature for educational equipment is that if at any future date the owner desires to increase power, practically nothing is lost as the same 10-watt exciter unit for all Gates higher powered transmitters is used as the basic 10-watt transmitter for educational purposes.

Why not hand this bulletin to the Radio Head of your nearest college? He can obtain city-wide coverage without outside receiving antennae and this means FM interest and will pay off in the future for every commercial broadcasting station.

Yours very truly,

GATES RADIO COMPANY
Sales Department

Enc. BF-E-10

P.S. Needless to say, a competent Gates sales engineer will gladly confer with you or your recommended college body on a moment's notice.

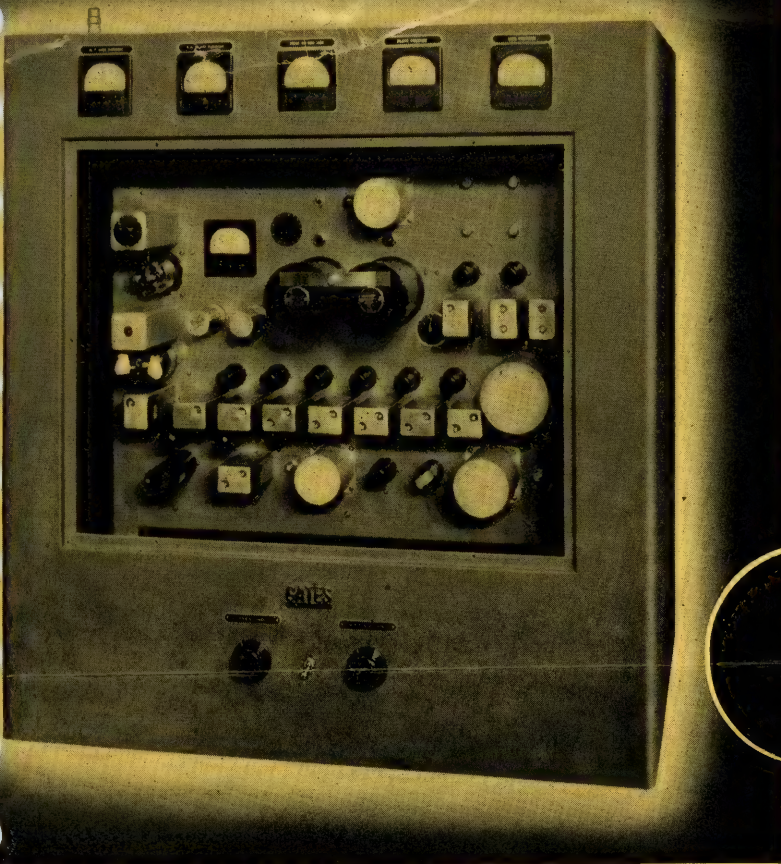
EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING

WITH THE

GATES BFE-10 TRANSMITTER

**EXPENSIVE TOWERS UNNECESSARY
EASY TO INSTALL**

**OPERATOR LICENSE REQUIREMENTS ARE EASY TO FULFILL
SPACE REQUIREMENTS ARE SMALL**



Front view of the BFE-10 educational broadcast transmitter. The front metal framed glass enclosure has been removed to show the tube and component arrangement.

Now any educational institution may have a good FM broadcast station quickly by installing the Gates BFE-10 transmitter and a small amount of accessory equipment. The cost is low, it is easy to install and the transmitter operating expense is no greater than for a large home radio.

Advantages of Having A Radio Station In Your School

Educators have long acknowledged the psychological advantages of conducting academic pursuits in an atmosphere of practical reality. Now, with the advent of educational broadcasting on the FM band, classes in radio instruction can be carried on using an actual broadcasting station as the major tool in the training. Then, too, a broadcasting station brings the student body and its activities closer to the community, makes full broadcast time available for the school and establishes it as a leader in progress. FM (Frequency Modulation) broadcasting is coffee shop and dinner table talk throughout the country. It is the most modern mode of rural broadcasting. Most receiving sets have the FM band on them and are located not only in high income but also in the majority of middle income homes. With the Gates BFE-10 transmitter station cost is reduced to such a reasonable figure that any budget may easily include it and thereby offer a completely modern course in radio broadcasting technique.

Low power Frequency Modulation Broadcasting has been made possible by the Federal Communications Commission by a recent ruling that permits a station power of 10 watts and eliminates the necessity of using expensive and complicated monitoring equipment. Due to the relatively low power the physical size of the equipment is small, permitting easy handling. Also adjustments are few and easy to make.

The Gates BFE-10 transmitter fulfills the requirements for the transmitter portion of the regulations. Antenna requirements are easy to meet as there is no minimum height requirement eliminating the necessity of expensive supporting structures. Licensed operators are required but may be of Second Class rating. Hours of operation are optional and need not adhere to any schedule.

Though "educational institution" has not been defined by the Commission, it is assumed that the term includes any organized body engaged in the dissemination of any kind of academic training or education such as high schools, colleges, universities, religious and scientific bodies. No commercial operation is allowed.

Technical Information About The BFE-10 Transmitter

The complete transmitter is housed in a steel cabinet 36 inches high, 34 inches wide and 24 inches deep. This small size, although ample for a transmitter of this power, enables placement on a table and keeps space requirements to a minimum. Cabinet finish is in grey enamel which is neutral enough to harmonize with any color scheme, yet is so pleasing in tone that it definitely adds to the appearance of the room in which it is placed.

Meter equipment is complete in the BFE-10. Five 3-inch meters are placed along the top as follows:

GATES RADIO COMPANY, QUINCY, ILLINOIS

relative power output, power amplifier plate current, power amplifier plate voltage, and power line voltage. In the center is a VU meter so connected that full 75 kilocycle swing modulation is obtained when program peaks come up to the red line. A meter, used to indicate plate current in any of the various stages, is located behind the front panel on the vertical chassis. It is connected into any of the stages by means of a rotary switch adjacent to the meter. Three controls are placed near the bottom of the cabinet for adjustment of power line voltage, for turning the power on and off and for regulating the power output of the transmitter.

Basically, the BFE-10 transmitter consists of the exciter that is used in all Gates higher powered FM transmitters. The addition of a power supply, meters and controls make it a finished 10 watt transmitter.

Modulation is accomplished by the phase method which has the advantage of permitting direct crystal control of the oscillator. The oscillator operates at a frequency in the vicinity of 250 kilocycles and this frequency is multiplied many times in successive stages to obtain the final operating frequency. A crystal of low temperature coefficient is supplied in an oven, the temperature of which is within limits considerably closer than is required for good operation or the regulations of the Federal Communications Commission. Provision is made for a second crystal and oven, and it may be added at any time. Differences in characteristics of modulator tubes are compensated by a unique feedback circuit which eliminates any necessity of readjustment and thus retains the excellent operating conditions obtained by the original factory tune up.

Maintenance of the BFE-10 transmitter is easy as it is mechanically arranged to be very accessible. Large panels, both in front and rear, are easily removed, which enables examination of the tubes from the front and components from the rear. A dust cover which encloses the back of the modulator and radio frequency chassis is held on by four thumb screws and may be quickly taken off whenever necessary. All power and audio input connections are located on a barrier type terminal strip mounted just inside the rear opening. The radio frequency output line is terminated on top of the transmitter near the left front corner and is designed to couple to RG-8U coaxial cable.

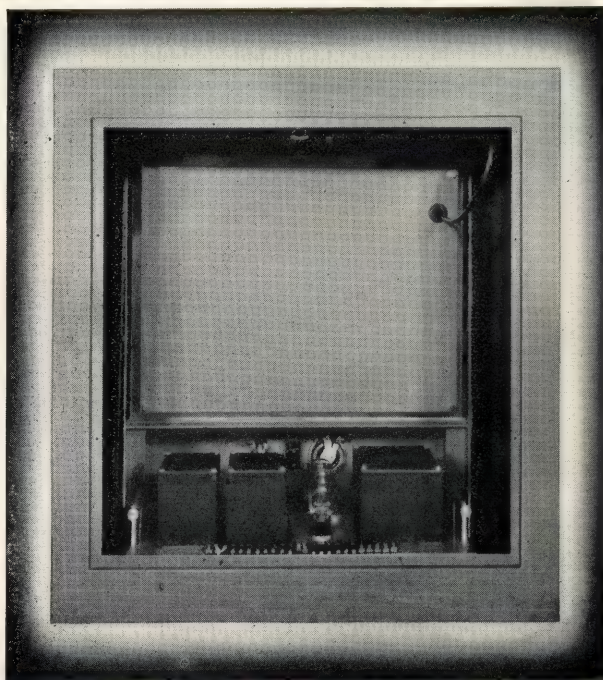
EVERYTHING FOR BROADCASTING

Gates manufactures everything for the radio broadcasting station. The BFE-10 transmitter described on these pages is only one of over 5000 items carried in stock. For FM educational broadcasting, Gates can supply everything from microphone to antenna and will gladly have one of its field sales engineers meet with your Directors to discuss either technically or in layman's language the things that can be done to fit into your budget requirements.

SPECIFICATIONS

POWER OUTPUT—10 watts nominal rating.
 FREQUENCY RANGE—88 to 108 megacycles.
 R. F. OUTPUT IMPEDANCE—40-80 ohms.
 TYPE OF OSCILLATOR—Direct crystal control.
 FREQUENCY STABILITY—Plus or minus 500 cycles.
 TYPE OF MODULATION—Phase shift.
 MODULATION CAPABILITY—100 kilocycles.
 AUDIO INPUT IMPEDANCE—600 ohms.
 AUDIO INPUT LEVEL—Approximately plus 10 decibels.
 FREQUENCY RESPONSE—Within 1½ Db of standard 75 micro-second pre-emphasis curve.
 DISTORTION—Less than 1½% 50-100 cycles; less than 1% 100 cycles to 15,000 cycles.
 TUBE COMPLEMENT—Two type 5Z3, Nine Type 6SJ7, One Type 6SN7, One Type 6V6 (metal), One Type 815, One Type 829-B, One Type 5593 G. E.
 POWER INPUT—165 watts, approximately.
 POWER SOURCE—115 volts 60 cycle single phase.
 DIMENSIONS—36 inches high, 34 inches wide, 24 inches deep. Approximately 31 cu. ft. boxed for export shipment.
 WEIGHT—Net approximately 225 lbs.
 Gross packed for export, approximately 300 lbs.

BFE-10 Transmitter (MO-3276)—With one set of tubes, one crystal and oven. Code Word ZARIG.



Rear view of the BFE-10 transmitter shows the power supply in the bottom and the transmitter portion just above. The inside cover over the transmitter chassis is easily taken off by removing the four thumb screws in the corners and disconnecting the coaxial output feed line at the fitting on the top of the transmitter.

Price

If you already have equipment for a broadcast studio, the additional cost for a BFE-10 transmitter, antenna, and the few other accessories probably will be in the vicinity of \$2200.00. If studio equipment is required, \$3000.00 could provide a complete transmitter, antenna and studio installation in most cases. Gates sales engineers will readily work out a plan for you to install the necessary items now, and add others later when a more comprehensive outlay is advisable.

GATES RADIO COMPANY, QUINCY, ILLINOIS

MEMORANDUM

Under the Federal Communications Commission's Rules and Regulations certain frequencies have been designated as Class I-A. Stations operating on these frequencies operate with 50,000 watts both day and night. Although some stations are permitted to operate on these frequencies during the day, no other station is permitted to operate on these frequencies at night. For example, KFI, Los Angeles, operates on 640 kc with 50,000 watts both day and night and WOI, Ames, Iowa (owned and operated by Iowa State College), 1500 miles away, operates on this frequency during the day but is prohibited from operating on it at night. Similarly NWL, New Orleans, operates on 870 kc, with 50,000 watts both day and night and WHCU, Ithaca, New York (owned and operated by Cornell University) is prohibited from using this frequency at night although it is over 1200 miles away.

There is nothing in the Communications Act, under which the Federal Communications Commission operates, which would make it mandatory for the Commission to give Class I-A stations the exclusive right to use a frequency at night. This is a man-made rule by seven Commissioners operating under a mandate to serve "public interest, convenience, and necessity." No one has seriously suggested that the operations of WOI at night would cause interference to the area which KFI, Los Angeles, serves. It is conceivable that there might be some interference between KFI and WOI at a point six or seven hundred miles east of Los Angeles. But even if there were, the people in the interference area do not rely upon KFI service, nor does KFI purport to serve their local or regional interests. Similarly it is inconceivable that a station in New Orleans is serving the agricultural interests of families in upper state New York or Virginia. The operations of WHCU, Ithaca, New York, during nighttime hours would not deprive anyone of a service upon which he depends.

In a number of communities the only local radio service available at the present time is a service afforded by daytime only stations operating on Class I-A channels. The effect of the rule is to deprive these communities of any local primary service at night, and to give large metropolitan areas such as Los Angeles, Chicago, and New York an over-abundance of radio service.

The position of the National Association of Educational Broadcasters is not to demand special treatment for daytime only stations. The NAEB merely wants the right to have each case judged upon its own merits. In determining whether more than one station should operate on a Class I-A frequency at night the NAEB simply wants the Commission to decide the question on the basis of what is best for the public. All we want is a hearing, after which the Commission can consider the need of service to the people in the two communities and to weigh, upon that basis, the respective merits of the applications. As the rule stands now a daytime station on a clear channel is prevented from even filing an application seeking nighttime hours of operation.

Prepared by Marcus Cohn
January 15, 1948

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTERS
February 28, 1948

AIRMAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mr. Marcus Cohn, Attorney
517-519 Evans Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Marcus:

This letter is to tell you that the National Association of Educational Broadcasters has decided to withdraw from appearances in the so-called "Mayflower" hearings before the FCC.

This, as you well know, is an extremely complex issue or sequence of issues. Apparently there are sufficiently varying points of view within the NAEB membership so that a joint statement would not be readily feasible.

After conversations and correspondence with people at the University of Minnesota, the University of Illinois, including Harold Engel, Harold McCarty, Frank Schooley, Wilbur Schramm, and many others, it appeared wiser to withdraw.

The public notice of the FCC regarding this hearing, giving the order of testimony indicates that such people as Nathan Straus of WOMA, the Institute for Education by Radio, C. A. Siepmann, The American Civil Liberties Union, and others together with several of our own members such as WILL (University of Illinois), WHCU (Cornell University) and Morris Novik, NAEB Secretary have filed for appearances.

It would appear that the basic tenets of our composite points of view will be represented whether or not the organization appears itself--and--as we previously discussed it--unless unanimity is present, it is likely to detract, not add to NAEB stature.

Sincerely,

/s/ Richard B. Hull

Richard B. Hull
President - NAEB

RBH:mp

cc: All NAEB Officers
All NAEB Directors
Edwin Helman, WBOE (AEB liaison)
Wilbur Schramm
Harold Engel
Directors of Clear Channel Stations (NAEB)

February 23, 1948

To: N-A-E-B Clear Channel Stations
 From: Richard B. Hull, N-A-E-B President
 Re: Clear Channel Hearings

Recent private reports from Washington indicate the following:

- (1) A final decision may be expected about April 1.
- (2) There is not too much occasion for optimism.
 - (a) There are 4 new members on the Commission (Coy, Sterling, Jones, Webster) who have not sat through the entire hearing. The picture they have is necessarily incomplete.
 - (b) Grapevine reports indicate at least some members of the FCC have little concept of what is involved. (One member suggested maybe FM would solve the situation. This was ruled out as a factor in the decision last year).
- (3) Apparently Coy is a good, dependable responsible man; Durr is devoted, responsible and well-informed; Sterling likewise, with less of the engineer apparent in his decisions than might be expected; Webster's interest is largely police, aircraft-radio, etc.
- (4) Apparently the clear-channel interests are leaving no stone unturned in trying to get their point of view across.
- (5) N-A-E-B believes:
 - (a) It is not wise for any party involved to directly contact the Commission.
 - (b) It is imperative, however, that you let your senators, congressman, and farm and civic leaders understand exactly what is involved, so they and you can have one or more of your elected representatives convey properly to the Commission this concern and this interest.
- (6) If a decision is expected April 1st, you must make yourself heard immediately. It will not be enough to wait and hope for a decision.

Jimmy Barr, in charge of standard broadcasting for the FCC, after hearing the N-A-E-B oral argument in January, was reported to have said he understood for the first time why some parties wanted a breakdown.

If an FCC technician had his eyes opened only at this late date, how much more imperative it is for some strong indication of your station interested to be conveyed to your Washington spokesman.

PLEASE NOTE: THE FOREGOING STATEMENTS ON FCC MEMBERS IS NOT INTENDED TO MALIGN OR CRITICIZE ANY INDIVIDUAL MENTIONED OR NOT MENTIONED. THEIRS IS A DIFFICULT AND THANKLESS JOB, SUBJECT TO ALL SORTS OF PRESSURES AND WORRIES. THE POINT IS SIMPLY TO BE SURE THOSE WHO MAY NOT UNDERSTAND THE DEGREE OF INTEREST AND THE REAL ISSUES AT STAKE BE PROPERLY INFORMED.

Scanned from the National Association of Educational Broadcasters Records
at the Wisconsin Historical Society as part of
"Unlocking the Airwaves: Revitalizing an Early Public and Educational Radio Collection."



A collaboration among the Maryland Institute for Technology in the Humanities,
University of Wisconsin-Madison Department of Communication Arts,
and Wisconsin Historical Society.

Supported by a Humanities Collections and Reference Resources grant from
the National Endowment for the Humanities



Any views, findings, conclusions, or recommendations expressed in this publication/collection do not necessarily reflect those of the
National Endowment for the Humanities.